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(54) **OPTICAL OFDMA NETWORK WITH DYNAMIC SUB-CARRIER ALLOCATION**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**H04J 14/02** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **398/89**; 398/79

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... 398/89  
See application file for complete search history.

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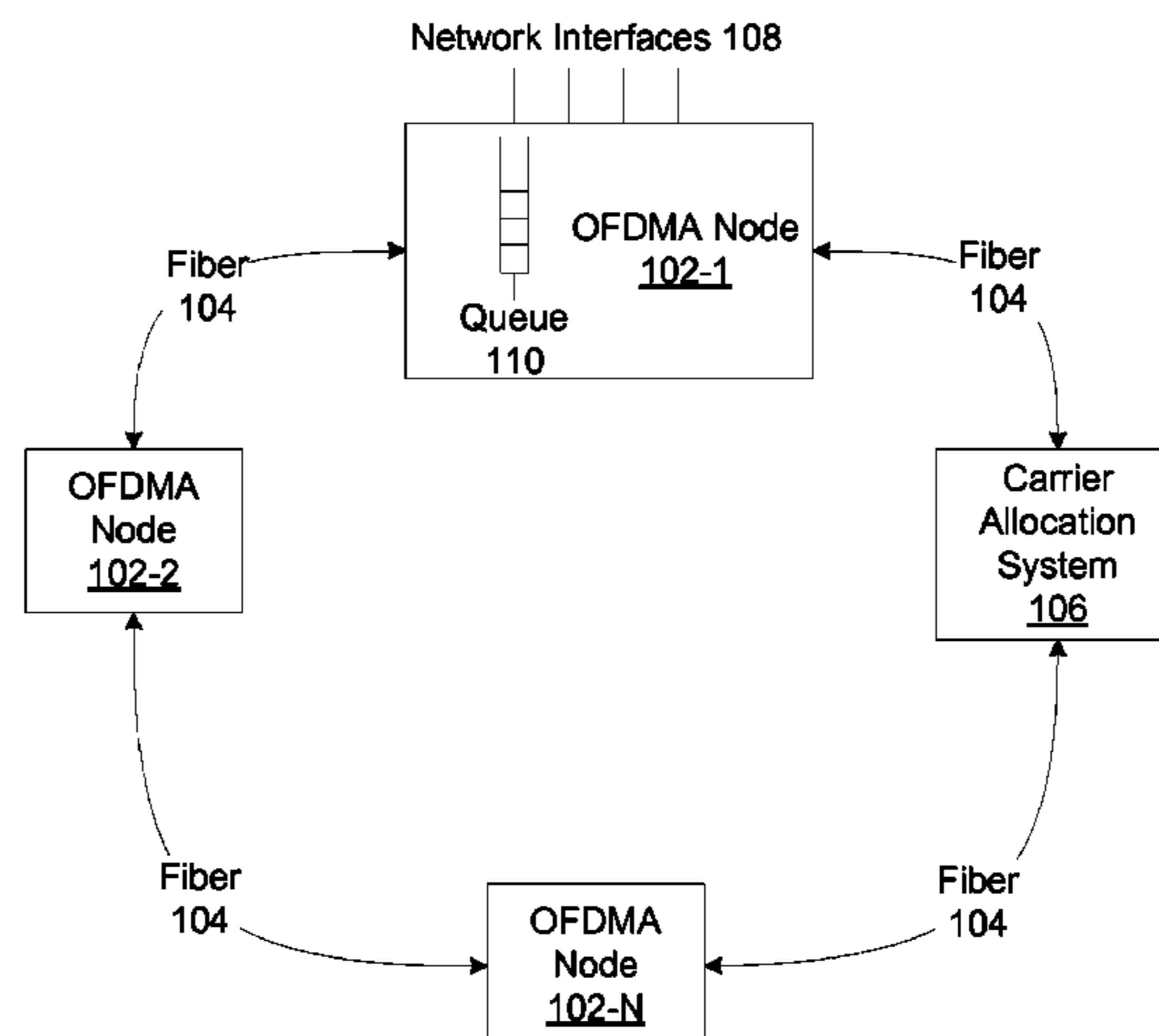
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A system and method for dynamically allocating sub-carriers between the nodes of an optical OFDMA ring network or an OFDMA passive optical network. A carrier allocation system assigns sub-carriers according to a utility function based on real-time measurements of arrival data rates and queue length variance.

**20 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets**



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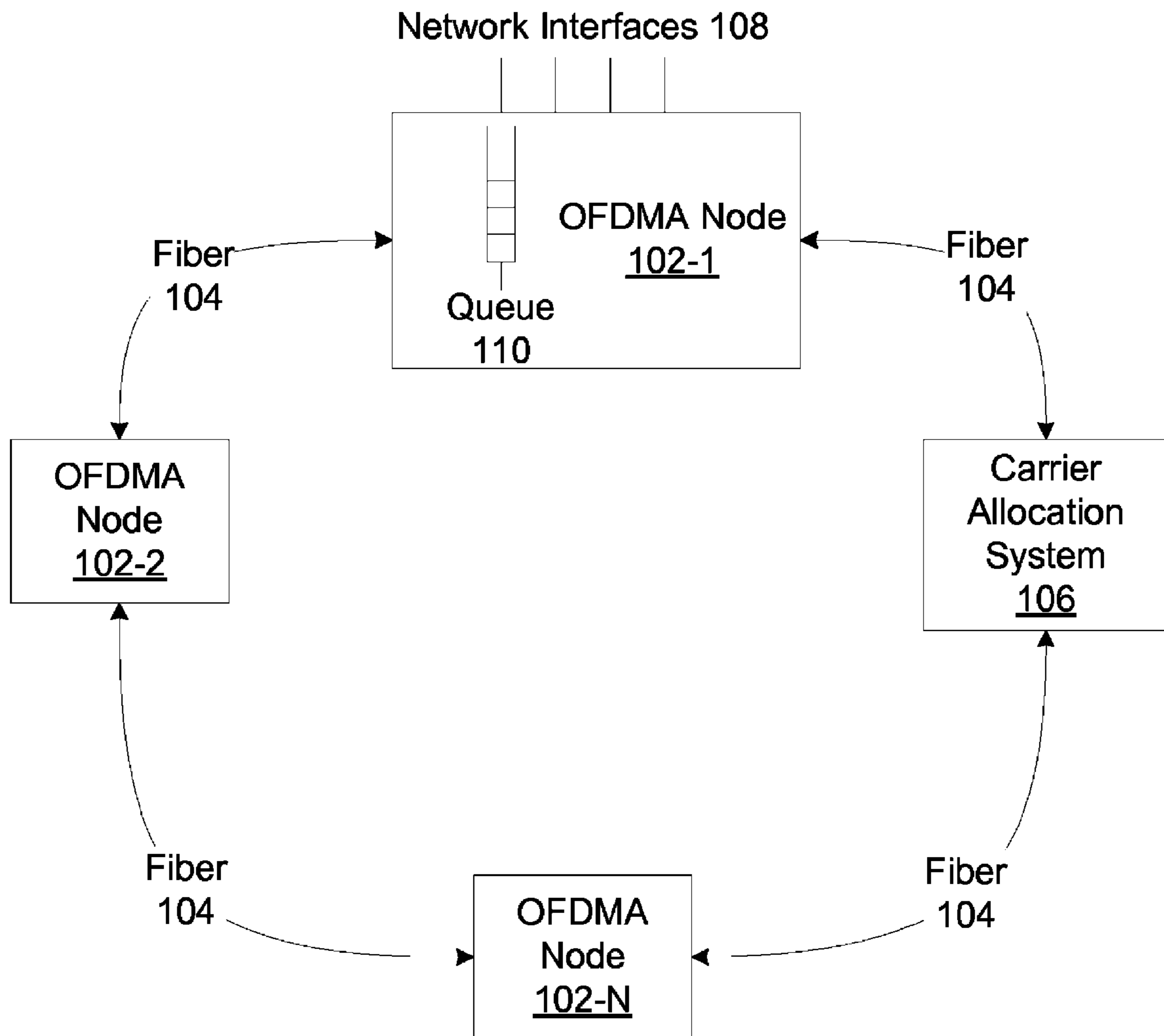


FIG. 1

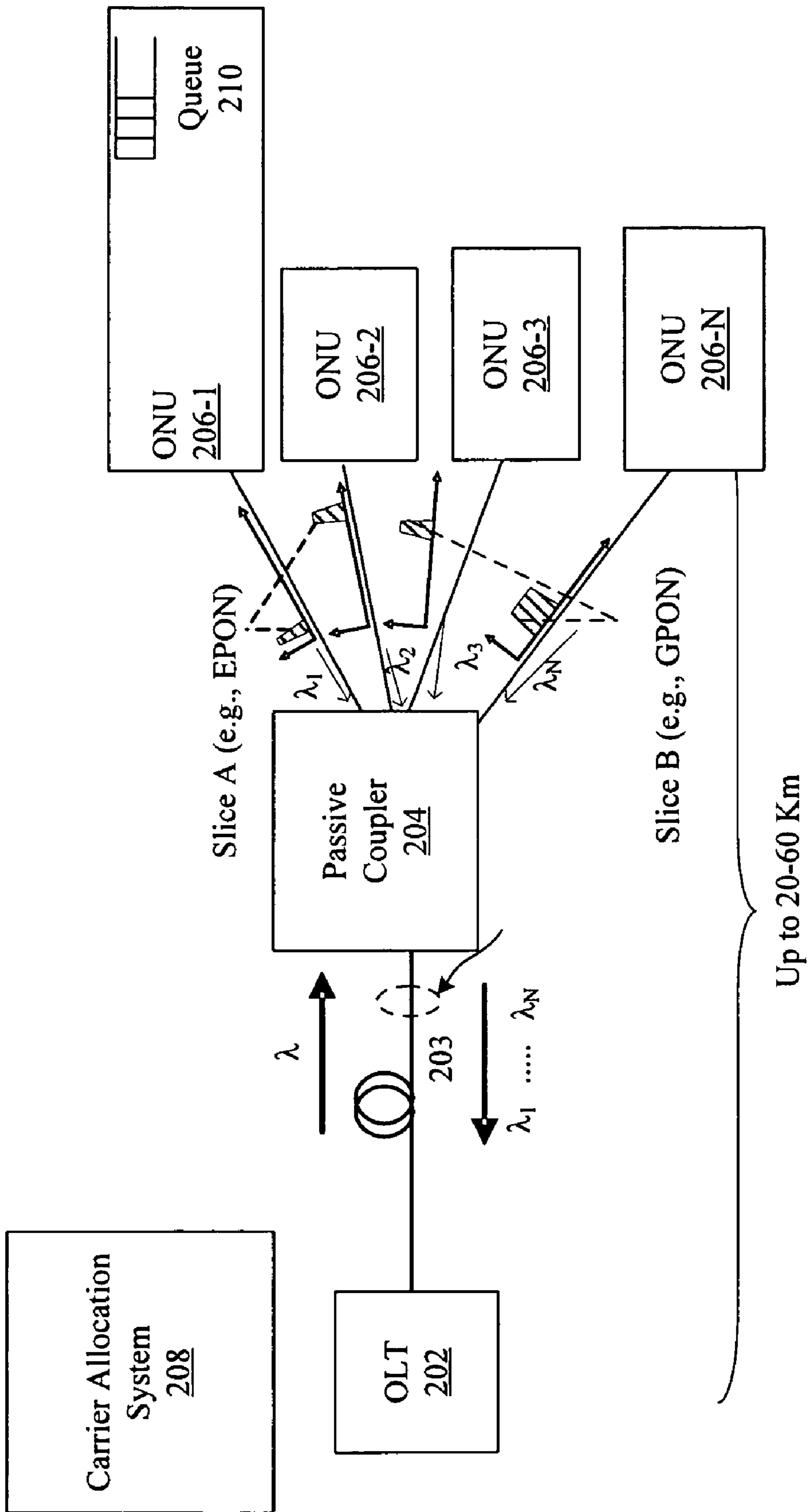


FIG. 2

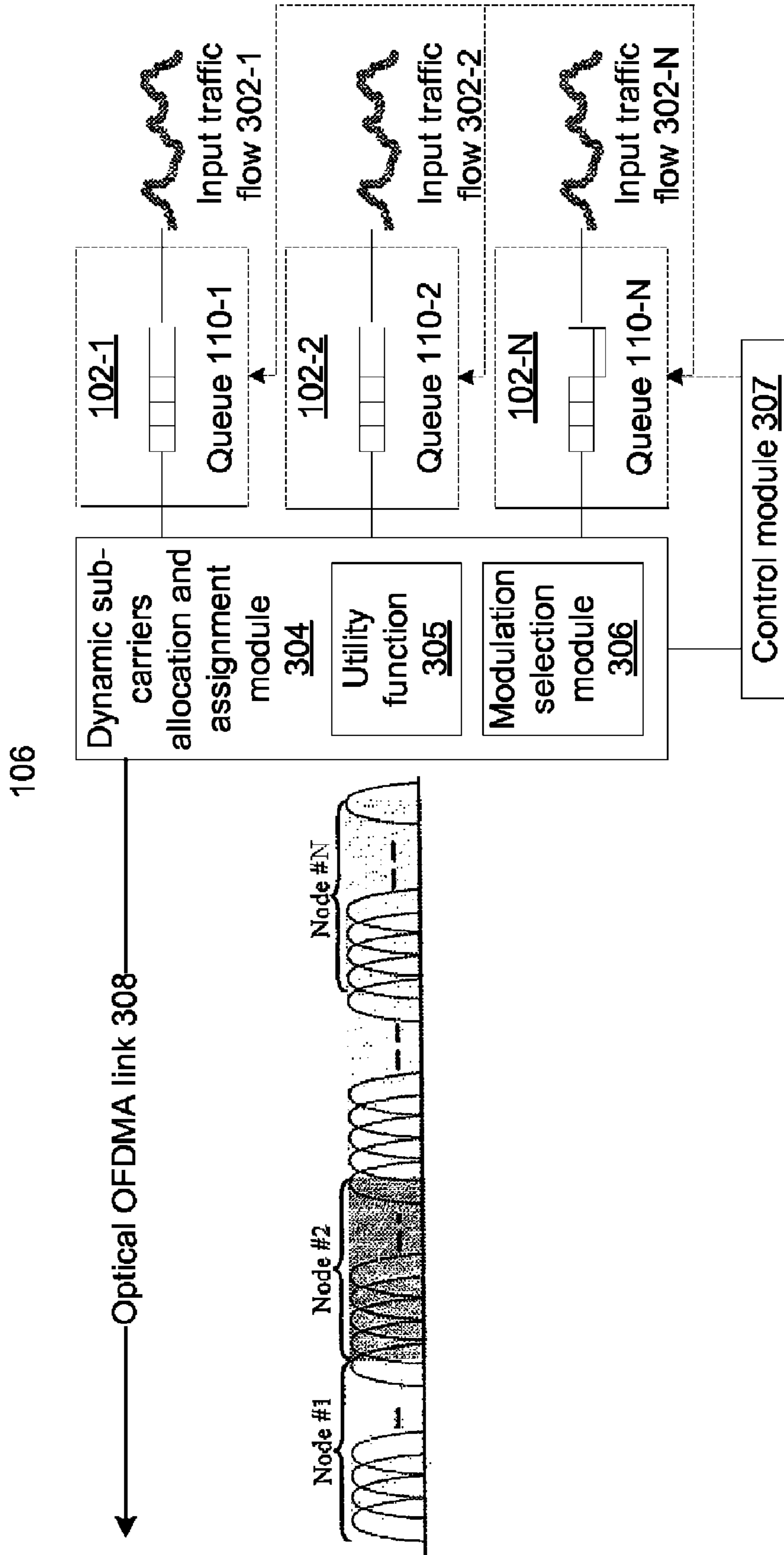


FIG. 3

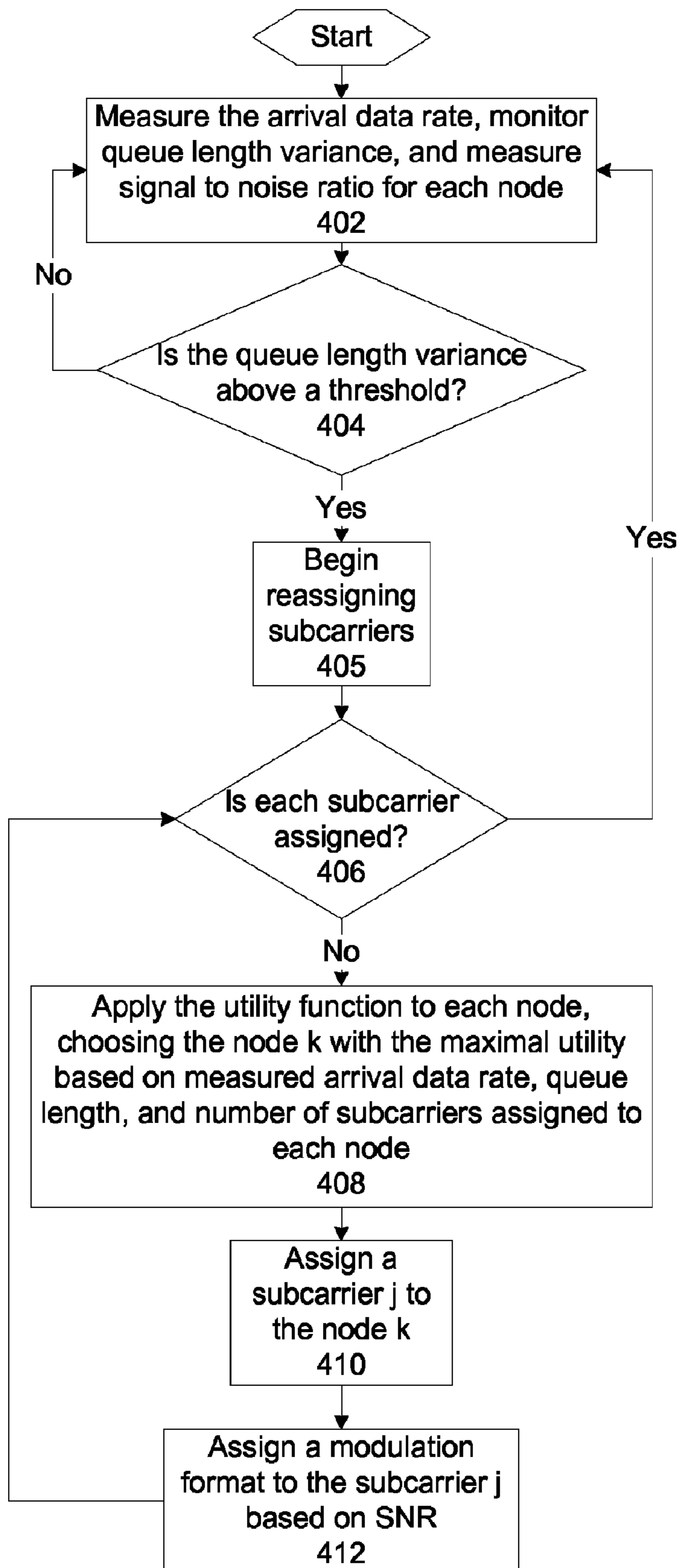


FIG. 4

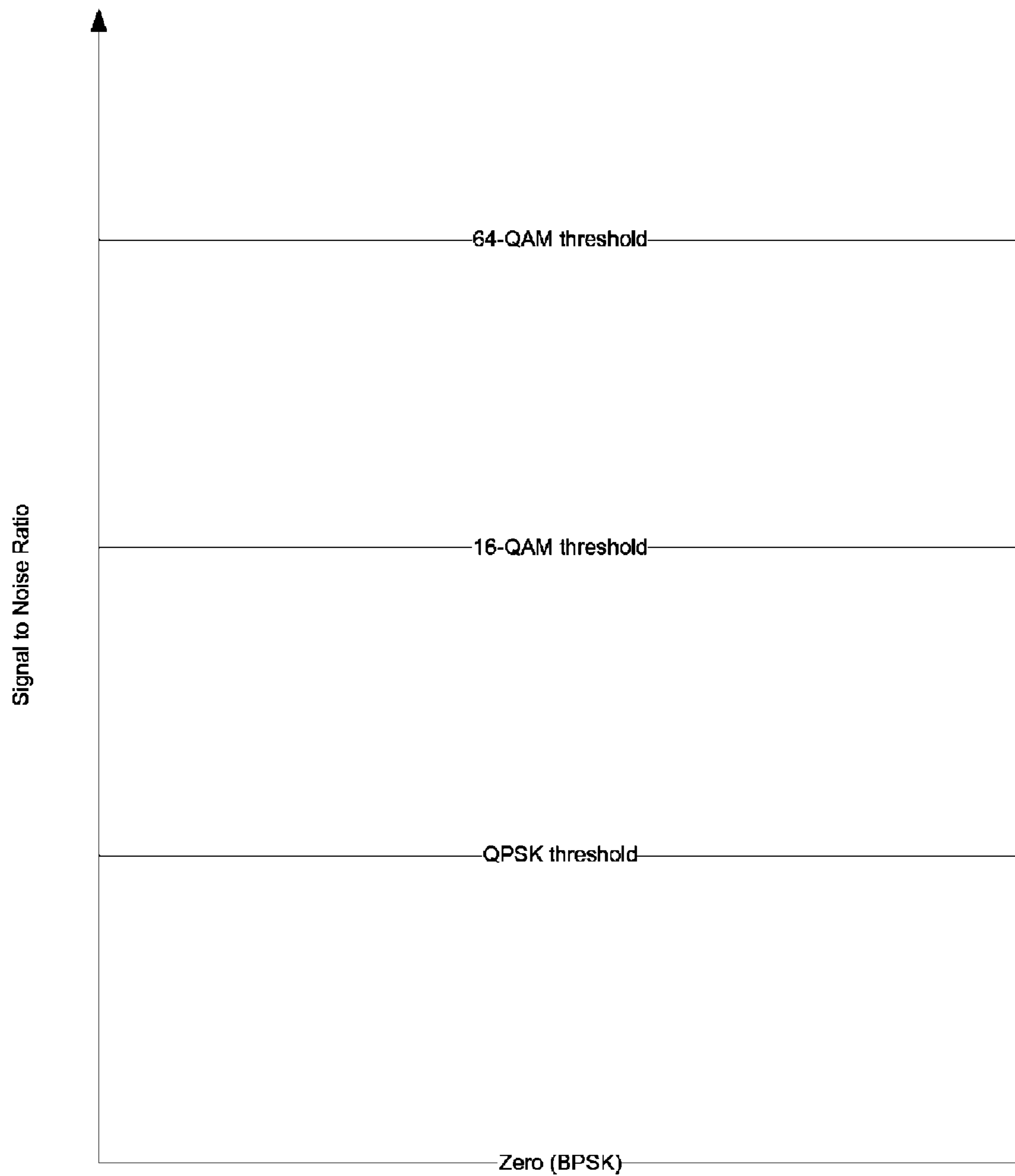


FIG. 5

## 1

**OPTICAL OFDMA NETWORK WITH  
DYNAMIC SUB-CARRIER ALLOCATION**

## RELATED APPLICATION INFORMATION

This application claims priority to provisional application Ser. No. 61/092,486 filed on Aug. 28, 2008, incorporated herein by reference.

## BACKGROUND

## 1. Technical Field

The present invention relates to optical orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) networks and, more particularly, to a system and method for dynamically allocating sub-carriers between nodes.

## 2. Description of the Related Art

Metro core networks are frequently based on fiber optic rings, stemming from legacy Synchronous Optical Network equipment. These networks are often built on a Unidirectional Path Switched Ring structure, having two redundant optical channels that allow for extremely fast recovery in the case of disruption of service. A metro core network serves a relatively large area, with the rings often being hundreds of kilometers in circumference, and provides connection between the local access networks and the long-haul (or backbone) networks.

Prior art implementations of optical metro core networks have been built using time-based resource sharing, as seen in the use of network structures such as RPR, HORNET, and OBT. These resource-sharing schemes schedule transmission such that individual nodes transmit sequentially for a short period of time, using the full bandwidth of the fiber. However, this leads to inefficient use of the network's bandwidth, as it is not responsive to individual nodes' Quality of Service (QoS) needs. For instance, if a particular node has little data in its queue, its time slot (and hence network bandwidth) will be underused.

There is a similar problem in the implementation of Passive Optical Networks (PONs) such as those used to provide access to homes and businesses. These networks use unpowered optical splitters to share a fiber optic link from a single Optical Line Terminal (located at the service provider) between a plurality of Optical Network Units (located at the end user). These systems typically use time-division to share the link between the users, which presents the same inefficiencies as when time-division is used in a metro core network.

It is therefore advantageous to implement a resource sharing scheme which allows all nodes to transmit simultaneously and which flexibly allocates bandwidth based on QoS needs. One implementation of a metro core network involves the use of an Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) scheme. This technique uses a plurality of orthogonal (i.e., non-interfering) sub-carrier frequencies to serve a plurality of nodes. By splitting traffic between the sub-carriers, the bandwidth on the channel is increased without having to alter the infrastructure. In addition, different sub-carriers can be assigned to different nodes on the network, effectively splitting the available bandwidth and allowing all nodes to transmit simultaneously.

However, using a static allocation of sub-carriers leads to a problem similar to that presented in the time-division protocols. If a node is underusing its allocated sub-carriers, then that node's bandwidth is being wasted. In the wireless communications context, OFDMA has several proposed schemes for dynamically allocating sub-carriers between nodes in

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order to respond to QoS needs. However, these techniques are not effective in the optical domain due to its greater complexity, different fading channel, and low bandwidth flows.

## SUMMARY

A system for dynamically allocating sub-carriers to optical transmitters in an optical OFDMA network. The system has a dynamic sub-carrier allocation and assignment module, which is configured to dynamically assign sub-carriers to a plurality of optical transmitters according to a utility function, and a control module, which is configured to communicate sub-carrier assignments to the plurality of optical transmitters. The allocation determinations are made based on real-time measurements of arrival data rates, queue length variance, and Signal to Noise Ratio.

One embodiment of the present principles is in an optical network in a ring topology which uses OFDMA to share bandwidth resources between a plurality of nodes, each node transmitting over an assigned set of sub-carrier frequencies.

Another embodiment is in a passive optical network which uses OFDMA to share bandwidth resources between a plurality of Optical Network Units, each unit transmitting over an assigned set of sub-carrier frequencies.

These and other features and advantages will become apparent from the following detailed description of illustrative embodiments thereof, which is to be read in connection with the accompanying drawings.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The disclosure will provide details in the following description of preferred embodiments with reference to the following figures wherein:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing an optical OFDMA ring network with a carrier allocation system.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing an OFDMA passive optical network with a carrier allocation system.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram showing additional detail on the carrier allocation system.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of a method for dynamically allocating sub-carriers to the nodes of an optical OFDMA network.

FIG. 5 is a qualitative graph showing how modulation schemes may be chosen based on Signal to Noise Ratio thresholds.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED  
EMBODIMENTS

In order to address the difficulties inherent in dynamically allocating sub-carrier addresses in an optical Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) network, there exists a need for a sub-carrier allocation scheme that takes into account the particular QoS needs and physical properties of OFDMA communications in optical metro core networks and PONs.

Referring now in detail to the figures in which like numerals represent the same or similar elements and initially to FIG. 1, an exemplary optical Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) network in a ring topology according to the present principles is shown. The network comprises a plurality of nodes **102-1** through **102-N**, connected by fiber optic links **104**. Each node is connected to its respective network(s) through one or more network interfaces **108** and each has at least one queue **110** (shown only for node **102-1** for simplicity) in which the node stores received data until the



data can be transmitted along the fiber. The fiber links **104** may comprise one or more separate fibers and are arranged in a ring topology, such that each node **102** receives the transmissions of every node **102** on the ring. In addition to the nodes **102**, there is a carrier allocation system **106**.

In an optical OFDMA network, each node **102** is assigned a set of carrier frequencies to use for transmission. These frequencies are selected to be orthogonal, such that the transmissions of the nodes **102** do not interfere with each other. The use of multiple carrier frequencies allows for greater flexibility than is possible in time-based allocation schemes. The carrier allocation system **106** assigns sub-carriers to the nodes based on a determination of the most efficient distribution of bandwidth. This determination is made according to a utility function which takes into account queue length, data arrival rate, and Signal to Noise Ratios (SNR) from each of the nodes. The carrier allocation system **106** may operate on a dedicated control carrier and may be a stand-alone device, as shown in FIG. 1, or it may be a component of one or more of the nodes **102**. Having a plurality of nodes which comprise a carrier allocation system leads to additional failure resistance at the price of higher node cost.

FIG. 2 depicts an OFDMA Passive Optical Network (PON) according to the present principles. One Optical Line Terminal (OLT) **202** is connected to a larger network through its network interface. It is also connected via a single fiber **203** to a passive coupler **204**. The passive coupler **204** splits the signals from the OLT **202**, transmitted at a wavelength  $\lambda$ , and sends them along further fibers to a plurality of Optical Network Units (ONUs) **206-1** through **206-N**. The ONUs **206** may be homogeneous and operate according to one PON standard (e.g., Gigabit PON (GPON) or Ethernet PON (EPON)), or they may operate according to different PON standards, with ONUs using the same differing standard comprising different "slices" of the network. Furthermore, the ONUs **206** may be separated from the OLT **202** by many kilometers. Each ONU **206** transmits back along the same fibers **203**, through passive coupler **204**, to communicate with the OLT **202**. The ONUs represent end users, and each ONU has a queue **210** (shown only for ONU **206-1** for simplicity) in which it stores data until it can be transmitted to the OLT.

Conventionally, ONUs used a single frequency and transmitted to the OLT according to a time-based sharing of the fiber. While the OLT's transmissions were sent at a different wavelength from the ONUs', the ONUs all shared a single carrier.

According to the present principles, each of the ONUs **206-1** through **206-N** is assigned a set of sub-carriers by the carrier allocation system **208**. In the case of FIG. 2, the carrier allocation system **208** is depicted as a stand-alone device which communicates with the OLT **202**, but it is also contemplated that the carrier allocation system **208** may be a component of the OLT.

FIG. 2 shows that each ONU **206-1** through **206-N** transmits signals in its own respective set of carriers,  $\lambda_1$ - $\lambda_N$ . Along with the data usually sent by the OLT **202** is sent control information comprising carrier assignments. The carrier allocation system **208** periodically revises carrier assignments based on queue length, data arrival rate, and measured SNR. In this way, all of the ONUs **206** may transmit simultaneously, each with a bandwidth appropriate to its Quality of Service (QoS) requirements.

FIG. 3 provides further detail on the Carrier Allocation System **106**. Each node **102-1** through **102-N** receives an input traffic flow **302-1** through **302-N**, which accumulates in each node's queue **110-1** through **110-N**, before being transmitted on optical OFDMA link **308**. Information on the

length of each node's queue is collected by the dynamic sub-carrier allocation and assignment module **304**, which uses a utility function **305** to allocate sub-carriers to the nodes, and comprises a modulation selection module **306** to select the modulation scheme (such as, e.g., Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (QPSK) or 16-ary Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (16-QAM)) that is most appropriate for a given node based on a signal to noise threshold table. A control module **307** then communicates with each of the nodes to instruct them as to which sub-carriers and which modulation scheme to use in transmission. Each node then transmits over optical OFDMA link **308** according to its assigned sub-carriers and modulation scheme.

Embodiments described herein may be entirely hardware, entirely software or including both hardware and software elements. In a preferred embodiment, part of the present invention is implemented in software, which includes but is not limited to firmware, resident software, microcode, etc., and controls a network hardware.

Embodiments may include a computer program product accessible from a computer-usable or computer-readable medium providing program code for use by or in connection with a network hardware device. A computer-usable or computer readable medium may include any apparatus that stores, communicates, propagates, or transports the program for use by or in connection with the instruction execution system, apparatus, or device. The medium can be magnetic, optical, electronic, electromagnetic, infrared, or semiconductor system (or apparatus or device) or a propagation medium. The medium may include a computer-readable medium such as a semiconductor or solid state memory, magnetic tape, a removable computer diskette, a random access memory (RAM), a read-only memory (ROM), a rigid magnetic disk and an optical disk, etc.

Referring now to FIG. 4, a method for dynamically allocating carriers in optical OFDMA networks is shown. Sub-carrier allocation schemes proposed for wireless applications, such as the multi-user diversity method and the cross-layer method, are ill-suited to the optical domain, due to its high complexity, different fading channel, and low bandwidth flows. FIG. 4 depicts a method according to the present principles for allocating carriers. The method is designed for use in an optical OFDMA network.

The method begins with measuring in real time the arrival data rate, the queue length variance, and the SNR for each of the nodes (or ONUs) at block **402**. If the queue length variance does not exceed a threshold at block **404**, the method goes back to measuring block **402**. If the queue length variance does exceed a threshold (i.e., if the queue lengths of the nodes are significantly unbalanced), the method begins to reassign sub-carriers at **405**. If there are unassigned sub-carriers (block **406**), the method describes using a utility function at block **408**. The utility function step chooses a node  $k$  which maximizes the utility function based on real-time measurements of queue length, arrival data rate, SNR, and the number of sub-carriers already assigned to each node. At block **410** a sub-carrier  $j$  is assigned to the node  $k$ , and at block **412** a modulation scheme is assigned to the sub-carrier  $j$ . The method then returns to block **406**. If there are no unassigned sub-carriers remaining, the method returns to the measuring block **402**.

The utility function used in block **408** is a part of this process. The basic idea of dynamic sub-carrier allocation in optical OFDMA systems is to maximize each sub-carrier's utility during each short time period (a scheduling interval, e.g., 100 ms) according to: 1) the measured real data arrival rate in each node; 2) an adaptive modulation scheme sensitive

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to SNR; and 3) queuing length (delay). The randomly arriving incoming packets in each node are buffered in a FIFO queue. The scheduling interval may be chosen by monitoring the queuing length variance across the nodes. This allows the tracking of rapid rate variance in traffic flows. Generally, the scheduling interval falls in the range of one millisecond to one second, depending on the traffic flow patterns.

Several parameters are defined as follows: M is number of optical OFDMA nodes; N is total number of sub-carriers in the optical ring;  $\lambda_i(\bar{t})$  the measured real arrival data rate for node i during the last scheduling interval  $\bar{t}$ . The serving rate is defined as

$$\mu_i(t) = \sum_j (x_{i,j} \times d_{i,j})$$

where  $x_{i,j}=1$  if the sub-carrier j is assigned to node i, otherwise  $x_{i,j}=0$ ;  $d_{i,j}$  is the corresponding data rate of each sub-carrier when using an adaptive modulation scheme based on the transmission quality (i.e., SNR). The buffer occupancy of node i is modeled as  $e^{\bar{b}_i(\bar{t})/B_i}$ , where  $\bar{b}_i(\bar{t})$  is the measured average queuing length during the last scheduling interval  $\bar{t}$  and  $B_i$  is the node i buffer size. Let  $\Delta_i(t)$  be the set of carriers assigned to node i in current scheduling cycle t. The utility function 305 can then be implemented as follows:

1. For (j=t; j++; j≤N)// assign each sub-carrier
2.  $k=\text{argMax}(\lambda_i(\bar{t})/\mu_i(t) \times e^{\bar{b}_i(\bar{t})/B_i})$ // choose a node k that make sub-carrier j has maximal utility.
3.  $x_{k,j}=1$ ;  $\Delta_k(t) \cup \{j\}$ ; // assign sub-carrier j to node k

As noted above, after a sub-carrier has been assigned, an appropriate modulation scheme is chosen. Different modulation schemes have different levels of sensitivity to noise, where higher-bandwidth schemes use higher SNRs. This can be accomplished using a series of thresholds, stored in a table, whereby the highest threshold that the SNR exceeds dictates the modulation scheme to use. FIG. 5 shows a qualitative graph which illustrates this. For very low SNRs, Binary Phase Shift Keying (BPSK) may be used, because it has a high noise tolerance. After a first SNR threshold, the SNR is high enough to allow the use of QPSK. After a second SNR threshold, 16-QAM is permitted. Higher thresholds permit higher-bandwidth modulations.

Having described preferred embodiments of a system and method for dynamically allocating sub-carriers between the nodes of an optical OFDMA network (which are intended to be illustrative and not limiting), it is noted that modifications and variations can be made by persons skilled in the art in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that changes may be made in the particular embodiments disclosed which are within the scope and spirit of the invention as outlined by the appended claims. Having thus described aspects of the invention, with the details and particularity required by the patent laws, what is claimed and desired protected by Letters Patent is set forth in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A system for dynamically allocating sub-carriers to optical transmitters in an optical, Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) network, comprising:

a dynamic sub-carrier allocation and assignment module configured to dynamically assign sub-carriers to a plurality of optical transmitters according to a utility function, based on measurements of a data arrival rate and a queue length variance for each optical transmitter;

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a control module configured to communicate sub-carrier assignments to the plurality of optical transmitters; and a modulation selection module configured to select a modulation scheme for each sub-carrier based on a measured signal to noise ratio for each optical transmitter.

2. The system of claim 1, wherein the modulation selection module comprises a table of signal to noise thresholds.

3. The system of claim 1, wherein the data arrival rate and queue length variance are measured in real-time.

4. The system of claim 1, wherein the utility function is  $\lambda_i(\bar{t})/\mu_i(t) \times e^{\bar{b}_i(\bar{t})/B_i}$ , where  $\lambda_i(\bar{t})$  is the measured data arrival rate for node i during a scheduling interval  $\bar{t}$ ,  $\mu_i(t)$  is the rate at which data is served by node i at time t,  $\bar{b}_i(\bar{t})$  is a measured average queue length for node i during the last scheduling interval  $\bar{t}$ , and  $B_i$  is a buffer size for node i.

5. The system of claim 1, wherein the optical transmitters form nodes in a ring network topology.

6. The system of claim 5, wherein the control module communicates with the nodes via a dedicated, control sub-carrier.

7. The system of claim 5, wherein the dynamic sub-carrier allocation and assignment module and the control module are components in one or more of the nodes.

8. The system of claim 5, wherein the dynamic sub-carrier allocation and assignment module and the control module are components in a stand-alone device.

9. The system of claim 1, wherein the optical transmitters form optical network units in a passive optical network.

10. The system of claim 9, wherein the optical network units all operate homogeneously according to a single passive optical network standard.

11. The system of claim 9, wherein the optical network units operate heterogeneously according to a plurality of passive optical network standards.

12. The system of claim 9, wherein the dynamic sub-carrier allocation and assignment module and the control module are components of an optical line terminal.

13. The system of claim 9, wherein the dynamic sub-carrier allocation and assignment module and the control module are components in a stand-alone device that communicates with an optical line terminal.

14. A method for assigning sub-carriers in an optical, Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) network having a plurality of sub-carriers and a plurality of nodes, comprising:

measuring in real-time the data arrival rate and queue length variance for each node;

assigning sub-carriers to nodes based on a utility function based on the nodes' data arrival rates and queue length variance;

measuring the signal to noise ratio for each node; and selecting a modulation scheme for each sub-carrier after it has been assigned to a node based on the measured signal to noise ratio.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein said assigning step takes place only when the nodes' queue length variance exceeds a threshold.

16. The method of claim 14, wherein the data arrival rates and queue length variance are measured in real time.

17. The method of claim 14, wherein the utility function is  $\lambda_i(\bar{t})/\mu_i(t) \times e^{\bar{b}_i(\bar{t})/B_i}$ , where  $\lambda_i(\bar{t})$  is the measured data arrival rate for node i during a scheduling interval  $\bar{t}$ ,  $\mu_i(t)$  is the rate at which data is served by node i at time t,  $\bar{b}_i(\bar{t})$  is a measured average queue length for node i during the last scheduling interval  $\bar{t}$ , and  $B_i$  is a buffer size for node i.

18. The method of claim 14, wherein the assigning step is conducted periodically.

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**19.** The method of claim **14**, wherein said selecting is accomplished by comparing measured signal to noise ratio to signal to noise thresholds.

**20.** A non-transitory computer readable medium comprising a computer readable program, wherein the computer read-

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able program when executed on a computer causes the computer to execute the steps of claim **14**.

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